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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

01017/LH

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, fill in 37 CFR 1.53)

09/1444363

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/JP99/03993INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
26 July 1999PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
27 July 1998TITLE OF INVENTION
EPITAXIAL GROWTH FURNACEAPPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Shinji NAKAHARA; Masato IMAI; Masanori MAYUSUMI;
Kazutoshi INOUE & Shintoshi GTMA.

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to promptly begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)).
4. ☐ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (PCT Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☒ is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11 to 16 below concern document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98; PTO-1449; 3 references.
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☐ A FIRST preliminary amendment.
☐ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A substitute specification.
15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ Other items or information:

4 sheets formal drawings
(Figs. 1-4c); Int. Search Report
(attached to Int'l. publ.);
Request Form PCT/RO/101; Forms
PCT/IB/301; 304; 303; 332;
PCT/IPEA/416; 409.

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No.: EL 688 710 304 USDate of Deposit: Jan. 23, 2001

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Barbara Villan
Barbara Villan

U.S. APPLICATION NO. 097744363 INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP99/03993	Rec'd PCT/PTO 23 JAN 2 ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 01017/LH																														
17 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) : Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$1000.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$860.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$710.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$690.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$100.00	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">CALCULATIONS</th> <th style="text-align: left;">PTO USE ONLY</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="height: 100px;"></td> </tr> </table>	CALCULATIONS	PTO USE ONLY																												
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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT
AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Applicant(s): S. NAKAHARA et al

Serial No. : 09/744,363
(corresponding to
PCT Application
No. PCT/JP99/03993

Deposited : JAN. 23, 2001

For : EPITAXIAL GROWTH
FURNACE

Art Unit :
Examiner :

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Asst. Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

S I R :

Please amend the above-identified application as follows:

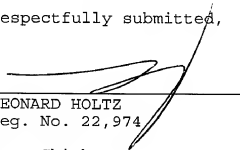
IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, after the title, insert the following:

--CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a U.S. National Phase Application under
37 CFR 371 of International Application No. PCT/JP99/03993 (not
published in English) filed July 26, 1999.--

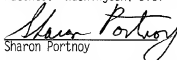
Respectfully submitted,


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Sharon Portnoy

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EPITAXIAL GROWTH FURNACE**Technical Field**

[0001] The present invention relates to an epitaxial growth furnace for effecting the formation of an epitaxial layer on the surface of a semiconductor wafer and more particularly to a wafer holder for holding the wafer within the furnace.

Background Art

[0002] Presently, among the known epitaxial growth methods, the H-Si-Cl system CVD (chemical vapor deposition) process has been most widely studied and put in practical applications. The process is such that a silicon source gas is supplied by means of a hydrogen carrier onto a silicon substrate heated to an elevated temperature and a silicon single crystal is deposited and grown on the substrate through the reaction of the H-Si-Cl system. The common silicon source gases include SiCl_4 , SiHCl_3 , SiH_2Cl_2 and SiH_4 .

[0003] For the purpose of effecting such epitaxial growth, there have been used growth furnace apparatus of the type constructed so that a semiconductor substrate to be processed is held on a susceptor within a sealed chamber and a source gas is supplied into the chamber while heating the semiconductor substrate by a radiation heating system using halogen lamps or infrared lamps, for example. After the semiconductor wafer has been heated in a reference gas atmosphere e.g., hydrogen atmosphere within the chamber of the apparatus, a source gas is newly released into the reference gas and supplied onto the wafer surface so that a reaction gas consisting of a mixture of the reference gas and the source gas is produced and an epitaxial growth layer is formed on the wafer surface.

[0004] In this connection, the recent trend has been such that the size of reaction furnaces tends to become greater and bulky unavoidably due to the increase in the diameter of semiconductor wafers. As a result, the growth

furnaces now in use for large-diameter wafers are generally of the single wafer processing type. Owing to the single wafer processing, this type has the effect of not only making the reaction chamber itself more compact but also simplifying the designing of heating conditions, gas flow distribution, etc., and ensuring higher uniformity of the epitaxial film characteristics.

[0005] While it is of course desirable that an epitaxial growth layer can be efficiently formed on the intended surface area of a semiconductor wafer, in fact the deposition of reaction product can occur on the surface of all the objects which contact with a source gas within the chamber. Such deposition of reaction product on the undesired portions tends to become an obstacle to the production of high-quality wafers.

[0006] Particularly, if such reaction product is caused to deposit on the moving parts of a wafer holding mechanism around a semiconductor wafer, there is the danger of the product peeling off and falling on the wafer surface due to the movement of these parts thereby causing particle contamination.

[0007] Also, if the source gas is allowed to flow around from the border of the semiconductor wafer to the back side of the wafer, not only there is the danger of an epitaxial growth layer being formed on the wafer back side, but also there is the possibility of the product being deposited on a heating mechanism arranged on the back surface side and causing variations in the amount of heating on the wafer during the epitaxial growth reaction thereby deteriorating the quality of the wafer.

[0008] In view of the foregoing deficiencies, it is an object of the present invention to provide an epitaxial growth furnace equipped with at least one semiconductor wafer holding mechanism capable of preventing the deposition of a reaction product which is a cause of particle contamination on the surface of a semiconductor wafer. It is another object of the present invention to provide an epitaxial growth furnace equipped with at least one semiconductor wafer holding mechanism capable of preventing a source gas from flowing around from the

border of a semiconductor wafer to its back surface side.

Disclosure of Invention

[0009] An epitaxial growth furnace according to the present invention, which effects the formation of an epitaxial layer on the surface of a semiconductor wafer by supplying under a high temperature condition a source gas to a surface area of the semiconductor wafer, said surface area being subject to epitaxial growth within a sealed chamber of the furnace, comprises at least one wafer holder having an opening for exposing said surface area of the wafer, an opening flange adapted for engagement with a chamfered tapered face of a whole peripheral edge of the wafer on the side of said surface area thereof, and a plurality of jaw means adapted for detachably engaging with an outer periphery of the wafer on the back side of said surface area.

[0010] In accordance with the present invention, the epitaxial growth furnace is quipped with the wafer holder so designed that a semiconductor wafer is supported by the opening flange adapted for engagement with the whole chamfered tapered face of the border of the wafer on its surface side, and the outer periphery on the wafer back surface side is detachably engaged with the plurality of jaws thereby holding the wafer in place. In other words, with the wafer holding mechanism of the present invention, its moving parts are the jaws and these moving parts are positioned only on the back surface side of the wafer.

[0011] Thus, in accordance with the wafer holder of the present invention, which holds a wafer within the epitaxial growth furnace, even if dust is generated by the movement of the moving parts and even if the reaction product is deposited on these moving parts, the danger of the dust or the exfoliating reaction product falling on and contaminating the wafer surface can be avoided.

[0012] In the wafer holder of the present invention, the chamfered tapered face of the border of the wafer on its surface side is supported by the opening flange of a shape corresponding to and engageable with the wafer outer

peripheral shape, and this opening flange comes into contact with the whole tapered face on the wafer surface side so that the holder opening is completely closed by the wafer and therefore substantially no space is left between the holder and the peripheral edge of the wafer.

[0013] Thus, where a source gas is supplied only to the wafer surface side, the source gas is prevented from flowing around from the surface side to the back side of the wafer through between the holder and the wafer peripheral edge. As a result, there is no possibility of the source gas going round to the wafer back surface side being brought into contact with the heating mechanism arranged in the vicinity of the wafer back surface thereby causing the deposition of a reaction product and making difficult the maintenance of uniform heating conditions, and also there is no danger of deteriorating the quality of the wafer.

[0014] As regards a desired construction for source gas supply such that a source gas is supplied only to the surface side of a wafer and it is prevented from flowing around from the holder outer peripheral edge to the wafer back surface side, as for example, a construction is conceivable in which a pair of semiconductor wafers are arranged adjacent to each other so that their surfaces oppose each other parallelly within the chamber and a source gas is circulated as a laminar flow only through between the wafers by means of upper and lower supply and exhaust systems. Further, it is possible to construct so that the whole peripheries of two wafers are covered to form an independent reaction space separated from the surroundings and a source gas is exclusively circulated within the reaction space.

[0015] In accordance with a preferred aspect of the present invention, the opening flange of the wafer holder comes into contact only with the whole chamfered tapered face of the border of a semiconductor wafer on the side of its surface which is subject to epitaxial growth. The opening flange can also supports the wafer through the contact with the tapered face without allowing the slipping out of the wafer to its surface side; in this case, the opening flange does

not contact and cover the border of the wafer surface other than the tapered face and thus not only the effective area of the wafer surface adapted for epitaxial layer formation can be increased but also there is no danger of a reaction product depositing on the area covering the periphery of the opening flange and thus causing contamination.

[0016] Also, as regards the construction by which the plurality of jaws in the wafer holder of the present invention are allowed to detachably engage with the wafer outer periphery on the back surface side, a simple and convenient one is that which employs springs. In other words, spring means which provide pre-energization toward the center of the opening and detachable actuating means for locking the jaws in released positions against the energization by the spring means.

[0017] In order to hold a semiconductor wafer on the holder, the actuating means first bring the jaws into released positions energizing them towards the holder outer periphery against the pre-energization by the spring means and the semiconductor wafer is loaded so as to close the opening from that side of the holder provided with the jaws (the holder back side) while bringing the border chamfered tapered face on the wafer surface side into contact with the flange of the opening. After the loading of the wafer, the energization of the jaws towards the holder outer periphery is released so that the jaws are energized towards the center of the opening to press the peripheral edge on the wafer back side towards the center of the opening and the wafer is held among the jaws thereby holding the wafer in place.

[0018] Note that the jaws should preferably be arranged at equal angular intervals along the holder periphery so that the pressing forces against the wafer by the plurality of jaws are uniformly dispersed relative to each other. The reason is that nonuniform pressing by the plurality of jaws results in the application of localized weights on the semiconductor wafer so that if the direction of pressing just coincides with any physically weak portion of the wafer, a stress

is applied to the semiconductor wafer with the result that under the high temperature environment during epitaxial growth, there is the danger of causing slip deformation of the crystal thus causing irregularities in the wafer surface, that is, the induction of so-called slip defect.

[0019] Also, as regards the arrangement of the jaws, it is most desirable that their positions and number are selected in such a manner that each of the jaws applies a uniform pressing force to a part of the semiconductor wafer having a high mechanical strength. For instance, the semiconductor wafer is generally a silicon wafer substrate cut at the crystal plane (100), and it is well known that in this case the mechanical strength is highest at the positions along the crystal orientation $\langle 100 \rangle$ of the surface.

[0020] Thus, if the positions of the jaws of the wafer holder relative to the semiconductor wafer are selected so as to correspond to such four parts along the holder periphery that the pressing directions of the respective jaws coincide with the crystal orientation $\langle 100 \rangle$ of the semiconductor wafer, the semiconductor wafer is pressed and held among the jaws at least at those parts of the wafer where the mechanical strength is highest physically and therefore the semiconductor wafer can be held more stably. This is especially advantageous in the case of large-diameter semiconductor wafers which are large in weight.

[0021] In fact, while the use of two jaws is suffice if it is desired to simply hold the semiconductor wafer in place, such two-point support causes the wafer to tend to bend under its own weight and this trend is particularly manifest in the case of wafers of large diameters. Therefore, the wafer holder of the present invention is constructed so as to include at least three jaws. Considering from the design and production point of view, it is convenient to use a construction including three jaws or the previously mentioned construction having four jaws. Of course, it is possible to include five or more jaws and in any case the jaws are arranged at equal angular intervals along the holder periphery.

[0022] It is to be noted that where a semiconductor wafer is formed with a

chamfered tapered face on the back side periphery in addition to that on the surface side, the contacting portion of each jaw may be formed into a shape having an inclined face corresponding to the tapered faces of the border on the both sides of the wafer thereby making the holding condition of the semiconductor wafer more stable.

[0023] Further, in accordance with the wafer holder of the present invention constructed so as to hold the peripheral edge of a semiconductor wafer from the both sides as mentioned previously, the semiconductor wafer can be vertically arranged (placed upright with the wafer surface along the vertical direction) thereby preventing the occurrence of any warp due to its own weight which can cause a crystal defect in the wafer, and also it can be used with upright type systems which are capable of simultaneous epitaxial growth processing of two or more semiconductor wafers and considered to be suitable for large-diameter wafers.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0024] Fig. 1 is a schematic front view showing, as looked from the wafer back surface side, the interior of the chamber of an epitaxial growth furnace according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0025] Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view showing the chamber interior of Fig. 1 as looked from the lateral side.

[0026] Figs. 3a and 3b show the construction of a wafer holder used in the epitaxial growth furnace of Fig. 1, in which Fig. 3a is its plan view as looked from the back side and Fig. 3b is its cross-sectional view.

[0027] Figs. 4a to 4c show the construction of the jaw actuating means in the wafer holder of Figs. 3a and 3b, in which Fig. 4a is its partial enlarged plan view as looked from the holder back side, Fig. 4b its partial cross-sectional view and Fig. 4c its enlarged cross-sectional view of the jaw and the associated parts.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

[0028] An epitaxial growth furnace according to an embodiment of the present invention has a construction which employs wafer holders each including a plurality of jaws operated by a plurality of spring-type actuating means so as to permit simultaneous formation of epitaxial layers on a pair of semiconductor wafers.

[0029] In the epitaxial growth furnace of the present embodiment, a pair of substantially cylindrical drum-type susceptors 2 are rotatably supported within a chamber 1 as shown in the schematic front view of Fig. 1 showing the interior of the chamber as looked from the back surface side of a semiconductor wafer and the central sectional view of Fig. 2 showing the chamber as looked from the lateral side.

[0030] Disposed in the respective opposing end-side openings of the cylindrical drums of the susceptors 2 are wafers 10 which are held upright in the vertical direction through wafer holders 11 in such a manner that their respective surfaces subject to epitaxial growth are exposed in mutually opposing positions. The peripheral edge of each susceptor opening corresponds to the outer peripheral shape of the wafer holder 11 and the peripheral edge of the wafer holder 11 is detachably held by a plurality of locking means R so as to close the susceptor opening.

[0031] On the other hand, a rotating fin 3 including a plurality of vanes is attached onto the outer peripheral surface of each susceptor 2. The fin 3 is rotated by the supply of gas blown to the vanes from a rotating gas supply pipe 4 so that the cylindrical drum-type susceptor 2 is rotated on a horizontal axis by the rotation of the fin 3 and this rotation causes the semiconductor wafer 10 held in a vertical plane to rotate about the horizontal axis along with the wafer holder 11.

[0032] Figs. 3a and 3b show the construction of the wafer holder 11 used in the epitaxial growth furnace of the present embodiment, in which Fig. 3a is a plan view looked from the back side and Fig. 3b is a cross-sectional view. Figs.

4a to 4c show the spring-type actuating means of the wafer holder 11, with Fig. 4a showing a partial enlarged plan view looked from the back side, Fig. 4b a partial sectional view of the actuating means and Fig. 4c a schematic view useful for explaining the operation of the jaw.

[0033] As shown in Figs. 3a, 3b and 4a to 4c, the wafer holder 11 is formed into a ring shape having in its central portion an opening for exposing the surface Sb of the wafer 10 which is subject to epitaxial growth. An opening flange 12 is shaped so that it engages with only the chamfered tapered face of the peripheral edge on the surface side Sb of the wafer 10 so as to contact with its whole periphery and thereby to prevent the wafer 10 from escaping to the surface side. Thus, when the wafer 10 is loaded on the holder 11 with the peripheral edge of the surface side Sb in contact with the opening flange 12, the opening of the holder 11 is closed tightly by the wafer 10.

[0034] Also, the wafer-back side Sa of the holder 11 (hereinafter referred to as a holder back side) is provided with four jaw actuating means 13 which are arranged at equal angular intervals. The actuating means 13 are each constructed so that the associated jaw 14 is preliminarily energized towards the center of the holder opening by its spring 16 and the jaw 14 is retracted against the preliminary energization by the spring 16 and locked in this condition thereby attaining a released position. In its free condition, each jaw 14 has its forward end 15 projected inwardly of the opening flange 12.

[0035] Thus, when the jaws 14 in their released positions are unlocked after the wafer 10 has been loaded on the holder 11 by bringing its surface side peripheral edge into engagement with the opening flange 12, the forward ends 15 of the jaws 14 are again moved toward the opening center in response to the energization by the springs 16 and are pressed toward the center from four wafer circumferential directions to hold the peripheral edge on the back side of the wafer 10 thereby holding the wafer 10 in place. Note that with the present embodiment, it is assumed that when loading the wafer 10 on the holder 11, its

positioning is effected in such a manner that the pressing direction of each jaw 14 coincides with that orientation of the wafer 10 which is high in mechanical strength, e.g., the crystal orientation $\langle 100 \rangle$ of the wafer 10.

[0036] On the other hand, where a chamfered tapered face is also formed on the back side peripheral edge of the wafer 10 as shown in Fig. 4c, the jaw ends 15 can each be formed with an inclined face corresponding to the previously mentioned tapered face thereby bringing them into engagement with the wafer peripheral edge more stably.

[0037] As mentioned hereinabove, a pair of the holders 11 each holding the wafer 10 can be respectively mounted on the two susceptors 2 within the chamber 1 to position and arrange the two wafers 10 in place within the chamber 1.

[0038] In the present embodiment, an annular housing H is provided within the chamber 1 so as to form an isolated separate reaction space between those surfaces of the two wafers 10 which are to be subjected to epitaxial growth and thus a source gas SG is supplied into the reaction space through a nozzle 6 from a source gas supply pipe 5 inserted into the chamber 1 from above it. On the other hand, the downstream portion of the source gas flow supplied into the reaction space is sucked through a nozzle 7 and discharged to the outside of the chamber 1 through a gas discharge pipe 8.

[0039] Note that in the present embodiment, within the inner peripheral region of the annular housing H, the gas supply nozzle 6 is formed with an arcuated slit opening extending along substantially the upper half circle of the wafer 10 and the gas suction pipe 7 is formed with an arcuated slit opening extending along substantially the remaining lower half circle of the wafer 10. As the result of this supply and discharge structure between the gas supply nozzle 6 and the gas suction nozzle 7, a laminar flow of the source gas is generated which circulates from above to below within the reaction space.

[0040] Thus, when the source gas SG is supplied from above into the

separate reaction space between the pair of wafers 10, a laminar flow of the source gas is generated only on the surface side of the wafers 10 to flow along their surfaces and there is no danger of the source gas flowing round to the back side of the wafers 10.

[0041] Further, each of the wafer holders 11 of the present embodiment supports the peripheral edge of the wafer 10 by the opening peripheral edge 12 which contacts with the former along its whole circumference and thus there is left between the wafer 10 and the holder 11 no space tending to allow the source gas to go round to the wafer back side.

[0042] While, in the course of epitaxial growth, the wafers 10 are heated by radiant heat irradiated onto the wafer back sides through the chamber walls from heaters 9 arranged on the outside of the chamber 1, in the case of the present embodiment, there is no danger of the source gas going round to the wafer back sides and causing the deposition of a reaction product on the inner wall of the chamber 1 which corresponds to the wafer back side regions so that during the process of the growth reaction a constant amount of radiant heat irradiation is always maintained thereby avoiding any deterioration of the wafer due to variations in the amount of heating.

[0043] As described hereinabove, in accordance with the wafer holder of the present embodiment, the actuating means for the jaws constituting moving parts for holding a semiconductor wafer are placed on the back side of the wafer so that if a source gas is caused to flow only onto the wafer surface side, the source gas does not contact with the actuating means, etc., and there is caused no deposition of a reaction product tending to cause particle contamination.

[0044] In addition, even if the reaction product is deposited on the actuating means, etc., so that the reaction product peels off during a wafer removing operation or the like, there is no danger of the reaction product falling as particles on the surface side of the wafer thereby contaminating the wafer having an epitaxial layer formed thereon. Also, there is no danger of falling on the wafer

surface side of any dust caused in the actuating means by the movement.

[0045] Note that while the above-mentioned embodiment shows the wafer holders of the type including the four jaws and the four actuating means, the present invention is not limited thereto and any other construction can be used provided that it includes a plurality of jaws arranged at equal angular intervals on each holder.

[0046] Further, while the above-mentioned embodiment is constructed so that the flow of a source gas supplied into the reaction space is directed from above to below, it can of course be so constructed that a source gas is directed to flow from below to above.

[0047] Still further, a reference gas for epitaxial growth reaction, e.g., hydrogen gas or inert gas can be used as the gas required for rotating the fins 3. Also, if this fin rotating gas is concurrently used for cooling the cylindrical drum-type susceptors 2, the temperature of the susceptors 2 can be maintained low with the result that not only the heaters can be arranged in such positions, i.e., within the susceptors (drums), which are very close to the respective wafers 10 thus ensuring efficient heating of the wafers 10, but also the construction of the apparatus as a whole can be made more compact.

CLAIMS

We claim:

1. An epitaxial growth furnace for effecting the formation of an epitaxial layer on the surface of a semiconductor wafer by supplying under a high temperature condition a source gas to a surface area of the semiconductor wafer, said surface area being subject to epitaxial growth within a sealed chamber of the furnace, said wafer being supported by a wafer holder within said chamber, wherein said wafer holder comprises:

an opening for exposing said surface area of the wafer;

an opening flange adapted for engagement with a chamfered tapered face of a whole peripheral edge of said wafer on the side of said surface area thereof; and

a plurality of jaw means adapted for detachably engaging with an outer periphery of the wafer on a back surface side of said surface area.

2. An epitaxial growth furnace according to claim 1, wherein the opening flange of said wafer holder is adapted to contact only with the chamfered tapered face of the whole peripheral edge of said wafer on the side of said surface area which is subject to epitaxial growth.

3. An epitaxial growth furnace according to claim 1, wherein each of said jaw means of said wafer holder further comprises spring means for thrusting each said jaw means toward a center of said opening, and detachable actuating means for locking each said jaw means in a released position against the thrust force from said spring means.

4. An epitaxial growth furnace according to claim 2, wherein each said jaw means includes an inclined face corresponding to a chamfered tapered face of the peripheral edge of the wafer on said back surface side thereof.

ABSTRACT

Disclosed is an epitaxial growth furnace for effecting the formation of an epitaxial layer on the surface of a semiconductor wafer by CVD in a reaction chamber of the furnace. The furnace comprises a wafer holder having an opening for exposing an surface area of the wafer which surface area is subject to epitaxial growth, an opening flange adapted for engagement with a chamfered tapered face of a whole peripheral edge of the wafer on the side of said surface area thereof, and a plurality of jaw means adapted for detachably engaging with an outer periphery of the wafer on a back surface side of said surface area.

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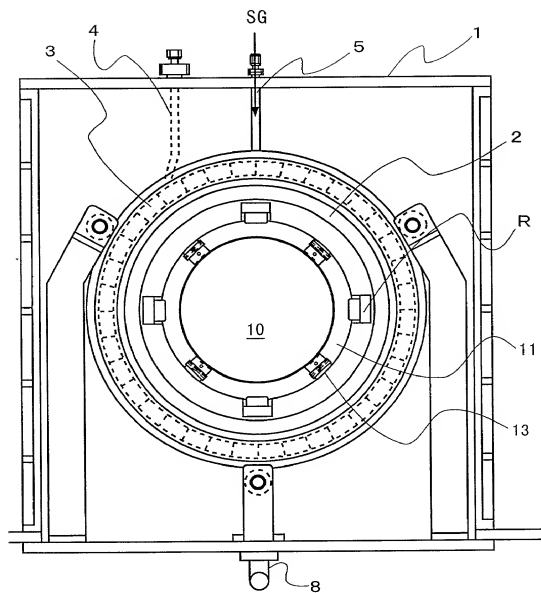


FIG. 1

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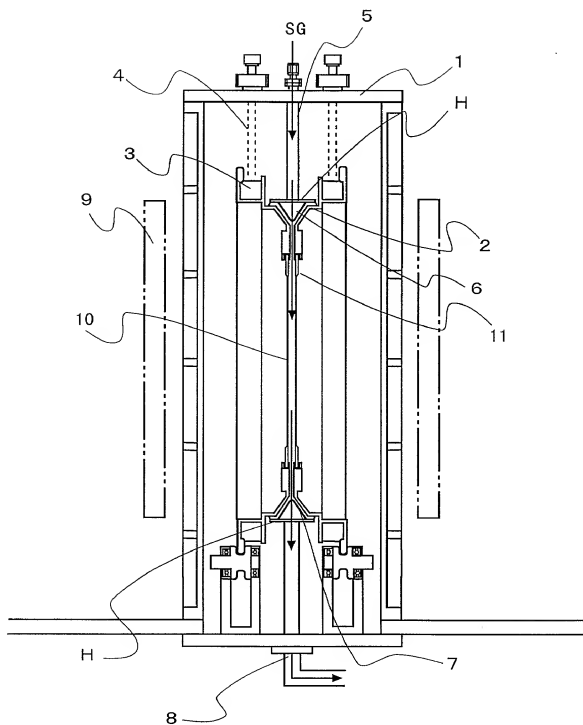


FIG. 2

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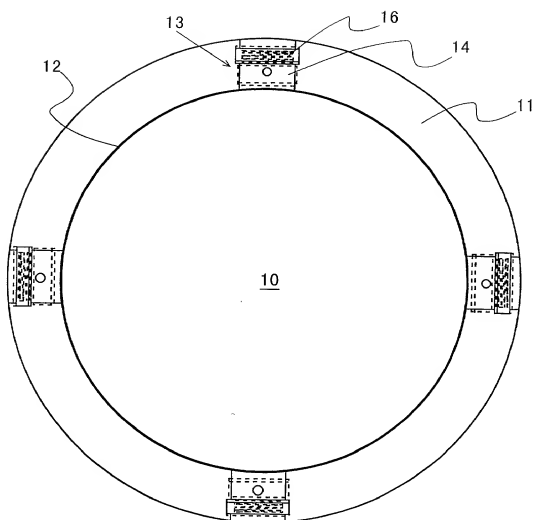


FIG. 3a

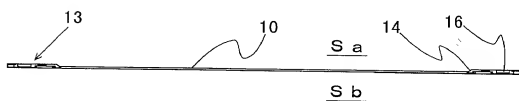


FIG. 3b

FIG. 4a

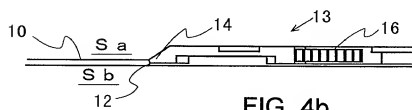
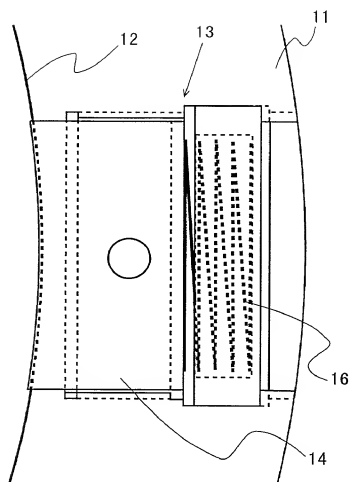


FIG. 4b

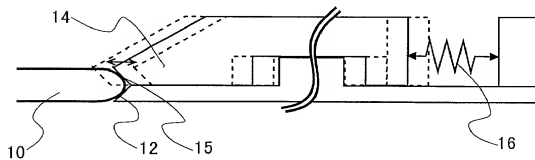


FIG. 4c

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

PCT Declaration and Power of Attorney (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4))

PCT Application - United States Designated Office

As a below named inventor, I declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

EPITAXIAL GROWTH FURNACE

described and claimed in International Application number PCT/JP99/03993 filed July 26, 1999 and, if it was amended, as amended on _____

I have reviewed and understand the contents of said specification, including claims.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56.

I claim priority benefits under 35 USC §119 of: (i) any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below; or (ii) any United States provisional application(s) listed below; and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application(s) on which priority is claimed.

COUNTRY	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE (day, month, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED
Japan	10-211028	27 July 1998	yes <u>X</u> no _____
			yes _____ no _____

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

I appoint the following attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office connected therewith: Leonard Holtz, Reg. No. 22,974; Herbert Goodman, Reg. No. 17,081; Thomas Langer, Reg. No. 27,264; Marshall J. Chick, Reg. No. 26,853; Richard S. Barth, Reg. No. 28,180; Douglas Holtz, Reg. No. 33,902; and Robert P. Michal, Reg. No. 35,614.

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